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Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1945.



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WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1945.

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WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S INTERIM REPORT for 1945.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Wortley Rural
District Council.**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Interim Report upon the health services of the Wortley Rural District for the year ending 31st December, 1945.

In a circular dated 11th February, 1946, the Ministry of Health requested that the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1945 should be prepared on similar lines to that of 1944 and adding that arrangements should be made to continue careful preservation of all records, including statistics supplied by the Registrar General, so that a full comprehensive report covering the war years can be prepared at a future date.

In that part of the report dealing with Sanitary Circumstances there has been, at the request of the Ministry of Health, an elaboration of the details of water supplies in this district, from which it will be observed that, although some small aggregations of houses in the district do not boast of a first class water supply, the district as a whole is very well supplied with a wholesome and sufficient supply of water.

Dealing with the vital statistics, it is again, as in recent years, difficult to make comparisons between one district and another in view of the Registrar General's inability to give a "comparability factor." The variety and magnitude of local population movements in 1945 were such that they rendered it difficult for the Registrar General to issue such a figure.

The vital statistics for this district for the year under review, however, compare favourably with the country generally. There was a slight decrease in the Birth Rate; the Still Birth Rate has fallen, as also has the Crude Death Rate, while the Infantile Mortality Rate, which is considered by many to be about the most delicate index of health conditions, has fallen from 35 per 1,000 live births to 29. There were no Maternal Deaths in 1945.

In that part of the report prepared by the Sanitary Inspectors, reference has been made to housing, one of the acute problems facing local authorities all over the country today. Bad housing, including overcrowding, is a menace to the health of the people and it is a remarkable fact that, despite this state of affairs, the statistics for mortality and morbidity throughout the country have remained very good. One is forced to the conclusion that there are morbidity statistics which are unavailable but the knowledge of which, and a proper investigation of the social environment surrounding them, would give valuable information to the preventive medicine administrator. It would be rather revolutionary at this moment to decree that all cases of illness should be notified for the purpose of proper investigation of their social environment. Nevertheless, statistics so obtained and read by a well trained statistician, and duly interpreted, should be, in my opinion, the long term policy of Public Health Departments. Possibly, when the proposed National Health Services Bill becomes law, it might be possible to acquire valuable data upon which to work. Some unimaginative individuals scorn statistics but, properly prepared and intelligently interpreted, they are a fountain of information, at least to the preventive medicine administrator.

Once more I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and members of the Public Health and Hospital Committees for their support and help, and also I should like to extend my thanks to the Clerk and other officials of the Council and particularly the staff of the Health Department for their loyalty and unfailing help and co-operation during the past year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. MAIN RUSSELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

DISTRICT STATISTICS IN BRIEF.

The Wortley Rural District covers an area of 48,697 acres. The district is divided into four parishes: Ecclesfield, Bradfield, Tankersley, and Wortley. The approximate acreage and the number of houses in each is as follows:—

Parish.		Acreage.		No. of houses.
Ecclesfield	.....	6,147	.....	5186
Bradfield	.....	35,134	.....	2882
Tankersley	.....	2,436	.....	559
Wortley	.....	4,980	.....	185
		<hr/>		
Total	.....	48,697		8812

The Rateable value of the district is £196,150, while the product of a penny rate is £802.899828 as at December, 1945.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION. The Registrar General has given his estimation of the population at mid-1945 as 31,530. This is an increase of 230 as compared with the 1944 figure. This figure of course includes the population of patients and staff in the West Riding Mental Hospital which at mid-1945 was estimated at 1,970. The net district population would thus be 29,560.

Births. There were 549 live Births registered during 1945 in the district. Of these 289 were males and 260 females. This number is 51 less than that for 1944. There were 18 illegitimate births, 13 males and 5 females.

Still Births. During the period under review there were 17 still-births, 12 males and 5 females, 1 less than in 1944 but precisely the same as in 1943. There was 1 illegitimate still-birth, a male.

Deaths. 288 deaths, 148 males and 140 females were attributed to this district during 1945. This is a decrease of 24 as compared with the 1944 figures.

I set out below tables of Live Birth Rates, Still-Birth Rates and Crude Death Rates with those rates for other parts of the country. By glancing at these tables it can be seen that this district compares quite favourably with the country generally.

Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.

Year	England and Wales		126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London		148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)		London Administrative County		Wortley R. D.	
LIVE BIRTHS										
1945	..	16.1	..	19.1	..	19.2	..	15.7	..	18.6
1944	..	17.6	..	20.3	..	20.9	..	15.0	..	20.5
1943	..	16.5	..	18.6	..	19.4	..	15.8	..	18.8
1942	..	15.8	..	17.3	..	18.4	..	14.0	..	16.4
1941	..	14.2	..	14.7	..	16.4	..	8.9	..	14.5
STILL BIRTHS										
1945	..	0.46	..	0.58	..	0.53	..	0.40	..	0.58
1944	..	0.50	..	0.64	..	0.61	..	0.42	..	0.61
1943	..	0.51	..	0.63	..	0.61	..	0.45	..	0.59
1942	..	0.54	..	0.66	..	0.62	..	0.48	..	0.72
1941	..	0.51	..	0.58	..	0.60	..	0.38	..	0.75
DEATHS (CRUDE DEATH RATE)										
1945	..	11.4	..	13.5	..	12.3	..	13.8	..	9.7
1944	..	11.6	..	13.7	..	12.4	..	15.7	..	10.7
1943	..	12.1	..	14.2	..	12.7	..	15.0	..	12.3
1942	..	11.6	..	13.3	..	12.1	..	13.0	..	9.8
1941	..	12.9	..	14.9	..	13.0	..	16.3	..	10.9

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
CANCER of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus	2	1	—	2	3
Uterus	2	5	4	6	2
Stomach and/or Duodenum.....	8	7	9	12	7
Breast	8	6	6	4	6
Other Sites	20	30	31	29	33
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.					
Intracranial Vascular Lesions.....	38	40	43	45	38
Heart Disease	77	66	76	77	98
Other Circulatory Diseases	10	11	5	18	7
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.					
Bronchitis	21	17	30	23	12
Pneumonia	13	16	24	14	8
Other Respiratory Diseases	7	5	5	9	3
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.					
Ulcer of Stomach and/or Duodenum	3	1	5	3	7
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—	1	2	1
Appendicitis	—	1	1	—	2
Other Digestive Diseases	7	1	6	5	10
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.					
Nephritis	7	9	10	10	5
Puerperal and/or Post Abortion Sepsis	—	—	—	1	0
Other Maternal Causes	—	1	1	—	0
INFANTS.					
Premature Birth	1	6	8	6	2
Congenital Malformation and/or Birth Injuries and/or Infant Diseases	5	4	3	4	8
VIOLENCE.					
Suicide	1	2	1	3	0
Road Traffic Accidents	5	3	2	3	3
Other Violent Causes	11	8	8	9	3
DIABETES	4	1	4	1	2
EPIDEMIC DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis)	9	7	28	8	1

Age Distribution of Deaths.

AGE GROUP			1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Under 1 year	..	..	24	9	20	26	21	16
1 to 2 years	..	..	3	6	—	6	2	—
2 to 5 years	..	..	6	6	4	4	3	2
5 to 15 years	..	..	5	—	6	11	2	8
15 to 25 years	..	..	7	8	4	10	8	3
25 to 45 years	..	..	30	31	20	52	22	15
45 to 65 years	..	..	82	96	77	75	85	64
65 years and over	..	..	192	142	154	170	169	180
Totals			349	298	285	354	312	288

Infantile Mortality. There were 16 infantile deaths during 1945—(10 males and 6 females) equivalent to a rate of 29 per 1000 live births. This is a marked decrease as compared with the 1944 figures and considerably less than the rate for England and Wales. The principal cause of Infant deaths was Congenital diseases, although Bronchitis and Pneumonia accounted for approximately one fifth of the total.

Deaths under 1 Year.

RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

Year	England and Wales		126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London		148 'Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)		London Administrative County		Wortley R. D.
1945	..	46	..	54	..	43	..	53	29
1944	..	46	..	52	..	44	..	61	35
1943	..	49	..	58	..	46	..	58	48
1942	..	49	..	59	..	46	..	60	41
1941	..	59	..	71	..	56	..	68	19

**Table showing Age Distribution of
Infantile Deaths.**

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital and Wasting Diseases	3	—	—	2	5	—	—	1	—	6
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Gastro-Intestinal Diseases	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Total	7	1	—	2	10	2	2	2	—	16
1944	—	11	—	—	11	1	2	4	3	21
1943	7	2	—	—	9	2	3	5	7	26
1942	9	—	—	1	10	4	4	2	—	20
1941	4	1	—	1	6	2	—	1	—	9
1940	7	1	2	2	12	6	2	3	1	24
1939	8	—	—	—	8	—	1	1	—	10

**Table shewing Areas of Residence of
Infantile Deaths.**

PARISH	DISTRICT		1942	1943	1944	1945
BRADFIELD.	Bradfield	1	—	1	—	
	Loxley	1	—	1	—	
	Wharnccliffe Side ..	—	—	1	—	
	Stannington	1	5	1	1	
	Worrall	—	2	1	1	
	Oughtibridge	1	1	—	3	
	Holdsworth.. ..	—	—	1	—	
ECCLESFIELD.	Ecclesfield	6	1	3	4	
	Chapletown	6	5	9	3	
	High Green	2	6	2	1	
	Grenoside	—	2	—	3	
TANKERSLEY.	Tankersley	2	2	—	—	
WORTLEY.	Wortley	—	2	1	—	

Maternal Mortality. There were no maternal deaths during 1945.

Epidemic Diseases. The following table shows the principal causes of Death in the Epidemic Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) Group—over the past 5 years.

DISEASE	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Diarrhœa (under 2 years) ..	—	—	1	—	1
Measles	—	—	2	—	—
Diphtheria	5	3	8	2	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	2	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	2	1	3	—	—
Influenza	2	2	11	6	—
Dysentery	—	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Infective Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	1

Inquests. Inquests were held on 16 occasions and in 15 cases the cause of death was certified by the Coroner after Post Mortem Examination without inquest.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis.—During the year, a total of 656 cases of Infectious Diseases were notified. Set out below are tables which are self-explanatory:—

DISEASE	Total Cases Notified			Cases admitted to our Isolation Hospital			Total Deaths		
	1943	1944	1945	1943	1944	1945	1943	1944	1945
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	197	62	49	172	61	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	70	36	25	84	* 46	50	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	6	3	—	—	+ 57	8	2	—
Pneumonia (Notifiable)	44	21	15	—	1	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	1	—	—	—	—	24	4	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	8	3	2	9	4	3	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	192	—	—	3	1	3	—	—
Erysipelas	9	6	1	2	2	2	1	—	—
Measles	534	45	491	6	—	4	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	69	57	68	—	—	—	3	—	—
Malaria (believed to be contracted abroad)	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Typhoid Fever	2	—	2	4	—	2	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Anterio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c Diphtheria	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

* Of this number, 8 were admitted from Stocksbridge Urban District.

† Of this number, 35 were admitted from the Dutch Camp, Bracken Hill.

Attack Rate of Commoner Infectious Diseases.

DISEASE	England and Wales	148 Smaller Towns	Wortley R. D.
Scarlet Fever	1·89	2·02	1·59
Diphtheria	0·46	0·52	0·51
Typhoid Fever	0·01	0·01	0·06
Pneumonia	0·87	1·03	0·05
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	0·05	0·05	0·03
Measles	11·67	10·89	16·61
Whooping Cough	1·64	1·65	2·30
Erysipelas	0·25	0·28	0·03

Age Groups	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia		Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis		Measles		Erysipelas		Whooping Cough	
	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	4	—
1 — 2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	11	—
2 — 3	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	7	—
3 — 4	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	7	—
4 — 5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	12	—
5 — 10	22	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	230	—	—	—	26	—
10 — 15	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—
15 — 20	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
20 — 35	—	—	8	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
35 — 45	—	—	1	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 — 65	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Over 65	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals (Sub)	49	—	25	—	15	—	3	—	2	—	491	—	1	—	68	—
TOTALS	49	49	25	25	15	15	3	3	2	2	491	491	1	1	68	68

D — Wortley Rural District.

H — Wharnccliffe Emergency Hospital and South Yorkshire Mental Hospital.

DISTRICT				Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	Erysipelas	Whooping Cough	Typhoid Fever	Measles
ECCLESFIELD PARISH :												
	Ecclesfield	..	..	9	4	4	—	2	1	17	—	81
	Chapeltown	..	..	11	13	4	2	—	—	7	1	69
	High Green	..	..	4	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	59
	Thorpe Hesley	..	..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Grenoside	..	..	6	3	2	—	—	—	6	—	11
TANKERSLEY PARISH :												
	Tankersley	..	..	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	67
	Birdwell	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
	Hoyland Common	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
WORTLEY PARISH :												
	Wortley	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
BRADFELD PARISH :												
	Bradfield	..	..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Worrall	..	..	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
	Oughtibridge	..	..	7	—	3	—	—	—	27	—	117
	Dungworth	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Stannington	..	..	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	27
	Loxley	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
	Wharncliffe Side and Brightholmlee	..	..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	12
	S.Y.M. Hospital	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Midhopestones	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS				49	25	15	3	2	1	68	2	491

SCARLET FEVER.

The decrease in incidence of Scarlet Fever experienced in 1944 was continued in 1945. There were 49 cases as compared with 62 in 1944. In my 1944 report I mentioned that towards the end of the year there seemed to be a change in the type of Scarlet Fever, indicating a more virulent type. This was only a temporary phase and by the beginning of 1945 the rather severe type had disappeared. Those cases admitted during the year to our Isolation Hospital were very mild. All those cases of Scarlet Fever admitted to the Isolation Hospital progressed along a normal course of recovery and no complications arose.

In my opinion, it would appear that this disease is reaching a low level on the curve of incidence and it might well be that in the next two years the incidence will still decrease. The disease, however, does not create the same anxiety as it used to do before the arrival of the "Sulfa" drugs and the more recent Penicillin era, and if it once again assumes major proportions with an increased virulence in type, medical science has armed us with efficient weapons to deal with any situation which might arise.

The areas principally affected were Chapeltown, Ecclesfield and Oughtibridge.

DIPHTHERIA.

During 1945, 25 cases were notified as suffering from Diphtheria. Each case so notified was admitted to the Isolation Hospital for investigation and after clinical and bacteriological examination only 15 were proved to be Diphtheria cases. There were 9 males and 6 females so affected.

During 1945 there were considerable numbers of Dutch children, and the usual adult staff, accommodated at Bracken Hill Hostel. These children had come from areas where Diphtheria was prevalent and although most of them had allegedly been immunised one was unable to obtain positive proof. However, Diphtheria appeared in the Camp soon after their arrival and we had to admit to Hospital one or two rather seriously ill patients. There were admitted a total of 35 cases from the Dutch Hostel, of which 8 were positive cases and 27 were "carriers."

If we deduct these 8 positive cases from the Dutch Hostel that leaves a total of 7 positive cases from the Wortley Rural District. This is the lowest number notified since 1924.

Two of the positive cases from the district were alleged to have been immunised but after investigation proof of immunisation was not obtained.

There were no deaths.

The districts chiefly affected were :—

Chapeltown (including Bracken Hill)	13.
Ecclesfield —	4.
Grenoside —	3.

IMMUNISATION.

Immunisation against Diphtheria was carried out in 1945 in the same manner as in previous years. Facilities for obtaining the treatment were available at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, in Schools, at the Isolation Hospital, if anyone cared to call, and by General Practitioners. During the year a total of 532 children (375 “under 5” and 157 “5-14”) were so treated. The percentage of children immunised in this district is very high and according to unofficial reports from Health Visitors and Medical Officers at the various Clinics it would appear that this high standard is being maintained. As I have stated before, there is no doubt that the people generally are becoming “immunisation conscious” and it is amazing how, as the child’s first birthday approaches, there is an automatic request on the part of the parent for the child to have protection against Diphtheria.

The success of the Immunisation Campaign generally is well known. Three thousand children died every year from this disease before the war and in 1945 only 720 died. It is a tremendous fight to reduce this number still lower and it must be reduced. But because parents were ignorant of the necessity for the protective treatment, or maybe indifferent, or lazy, or prejudiced, the efforts of Health Departments are being made more difficult. Every propaganda effort is being made to break down this indifference and I have reason to believe that the results are encouraging.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

During the year, 3 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified—2 from the Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapel-town, and one from the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield; the patient in the latter case being a resident of Wharncliffe Side.

There were no deaths.

MEASLES.

1945 again showed a recurrence in the incidence of cases of Measles notified. In 1943 there were 534 cases; 1944—45 cases; and in 1945—491 cases. Towards the end of 1944 Measles began to appear after a lull of a month or two and as I mentioned in my report of 1944, there was evidence that a small wave of epidemic was re-appearing. This small epidemic assumed fairly marked proportions and during the year 491 cases were notified. Oughtibridge seemed to be the chief district visited by this epidemic, with Ecclesfield, Chapeltown, Tankersley and High Green also involved, but Grenoside, which seemed to be the starting point of this latter epidemic in late 1944, had only 11 cases during the year.

The age group chiefly affected was the "5-10 years" group. The disease was most prevalent during the first quarter when there were 364 cases.

There were no deaths.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

During the year 1945, 68 cases of Whooping Cough were notified as compared with 57 cases in 1944. It would appear that the prevalence of this disease remains fairly constant, there being 69 cases in 1943. The disease was most prevalent during the last quarter and the principal areas affected were Oughtibridge and Ecclesfield.

It can be said that in the case of Measles and Whooping Cough, the number of cases notified were not by any means the actual number of cases of Measles and Whooping Cough occurring in the district. It is well known that Measles and Whooping Cough are considered the usual children's complaints and the Doctor is not in some cases called in to treat the sufferer. It is a very dangerous assumption that Measles and, to a less extent Whooping Cough, are

not worthy of the attendance of a Doctor. The dangers from these diseases are far more ominous than from, say, Scarlet Fever, which to the ordinary lay mind is such a dreadful "infectious" disease that the whole vicinity of the home in which the case occurs is in a state of fear lest the infection spreads to neighbouring homes. I think that if the position were reversed and the simple case of Scarlet Fever isolated at home and the child with an attack of Measles or Whooping Cough admitted to an Isolation Hospital, the extent of the epidemics might be lessened and the amount of morbidity amongst some children reduced to a minimum.

Health Education as is envisaged in the proposed National Health Bill might do some good in this respect.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

During the year, 2 cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis were notified, one a civilian and one a non-civilian. After investigation the civilian case proved to be negative leaving 1 case (the non-civilian) for the year.

Three cases suspected to be suffering from Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for observation but two proved negative, the remaining one being the non-civilian above mentioned.

PNEUMONIA.

Fifteen cases of Pneumonia, 13 cases of Primary Pneumonia and 2 cases of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, were notified during the year.

There were 8 deaths.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 21 new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year 1945 as against 36 new cases in 1944. Of the 21 cases, 4 were notified from the larger Hospitals and Institutions in the district, leaving a nett total of 17 cases notified amongst the residents in the Wortley Rural District. Of these 17 cases, 16 were Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases and one was Non-Pulmonary.

The tables below show the age, sex and residential distribution of the cases notified, other than Hospital cases and non-civilians.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non - Resp.		Respiratory		Non - Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 — 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 — 5 years	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 15 years	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
15 — 25 years	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..
25 — 35 years	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 — 45 years	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
45 — 55 years	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
55 — 65 years	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10	6	1	..	3	2	..	..

AREA OF DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES.

				Respiratory.		Non Respiratory.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
PARISH OF ECCLESFIELD							
Ecclesfield	.....	.....	.....	6	2	—	—
High Green	.....	.....	.....	1	—	—	—
Chapeltown	.....	.....	.....	1	1	—	—
Grenoside	.....	.....	.....	1	1	—	—
PARISH OF WORTLEY				1	1	—	—
PARISH OF BRADFIELD							
Oughtibridge.....	.....	.....	.....	—	1	—	—
Wharncliffe Side	.....	.....	.....	—	—	1	—

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS RECEIVED FROM LARGER HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS IN THIS DISTRICT (INCLUDING NON-CIVILIANS)—USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE NOT IN WORTLEY R.D.

				Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
0—25 years	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—
25—35 years	.....	.....	.....	1	—	1	—
35—45 years	.....	.....	.....	2	—	—	—
45—55 years	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—
55—65 years	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—
				3	—	1	—

During the year, 1 case was admitted to Sanatorium for treatment.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

INFESTATIONS.

During 1945, 31 cases of Scabies were brought to the notice of this Department. Information is obtained by me from (1) Medical Officers at Clinics (2) School Medical Inspections (3) Health Visitors (4) or in the course of routine visits of my Department staff.

Before 1945 it was rather difficult to deal with cases of Scabies owing to the lack of cleansing and treatment facilities. However, as stated in my Report of 1944, I was completing arrangements with the M.O.H. Rotherham Borough to deal with cases at the Rotherham treatment centre and I hoped in the near future to make similar arrangements with Barnsley and Sheffield City M.O.'s. During the year these arrangements were completed and all cases reported, together with all members in the household, are now treated at one of these centres at the expense of the County Council. The arrangement is working very satisfactorily and the results are very good. At the same time as each family goes for treatment, the bedclothes and personal clothing of each are collected for steam disinfestation while those clothes worn by the patient are dealt with at the cleansing centre. In all, during 1945, 61 persons were cleansed, these being the 31 cases notified and their respective contacts.

Facilities are also available at various County Institutions for In-patient treatment of cases requiring more than the cleansing treatment. During the year there was one case treated in Hemsworth Institution by arrangement with the County Medical Officer.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

At the request of the County Medical Officer we have used our influence in furthering the propaganda work in connection with Venereal Diseases in the district. This Council is not the authority for dealing with Venereal Disease Services so no figures are available. Our position is one purely to emphasize the efforts of the County Health Department and the work generally.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Isolation Hospitals.—There are two Isolation Hospitals provided by the District Council:

- (1) At Grenoside for the commoner type of Infectious Disease;
- (2) At Hallwood for cases of Smallpox.

At Grenoside, the hospital is roughly divided into sections, one part for Diphtheria and the other part for Scarlet Fever. On the basis of 144 sq. ft. per bed and 72 sq. ft. per cot there is a total of 18 beds and 8 cots. There are available, however, 7 male beds, 7 female beds and 2 cots for Scarlet Fever cases, and 7 male beds, 7 female beds and 3 cots for Diphtheria cases. There is also a cubicle observation block containing 4 cubicles. Available in this block are 7 beds and 1 cot. At Hallwood there are available 7 male beds, 7 female beds and 5 cots.

HOSPITALS COMMITTEE, 1945.

Councillor H. Ibbotson (Chairman).

- „ Mrs. E. Stevenson (Vice-Chairman).
- „ W. J. Leverington, J.P. (Chairman of the Council).
- „ Mrs. E. Robinson.
- „ Mrs. E. Wragg, M.B.E., J.P., C.C.
- „ H. E. Boswell.
- „ F. Chambers, J.P.
- „ J. F. Frost.
- „ W. P. Green.
- „ T. W. Hulley, J.P.
- „ A. Lomas.
- „ D. Mount.
- „ W. H. Marlow.
- „ G. E. Plant.
- „ Col. H. S. Walker.
- „ W. Ward.
- „ T. Whittington.

Medical Superintendent	Medical Officer of Health.
Matron	Mrs. C. McCaughey, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.
Staff Nurse	Miss D. Hill, R.F.N.
Enrolled Assistant Nurses	Miss J. Nicholls. Miss D. Dane.
5 Junior Assistant Nurses	

There are Kitchen and Domestic Staff—indoor and outdoor—2 Gardener-Porters and an assistant Gardener employed.

During the year under review a total of 129 cases was admitted to Hospital, as follows.

Scarlet Fever (or suspected)	.....	.....	.....	50
Diphtheria (or suspected)	.....	.....	.....	57
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis (or suspected)	.....			3
Dysentery	.....	.....	.....	1
Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	2
Typhoid Fever	.....	.....	.....	2
Measles	.....	.....	.....	4
Enteritis	.....	.....	.....	1
Whooping Cough - Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	1
Not Infectious Diseases	.....	.....	.....	3
Cases admitted from outside the Wortley R.D.				5
				<hr/> 129

There were no deaths. No cases were admitted to Hallwood during 1945.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

All necessary facilities are available at the County Laboratory, Wakefield, and any urgent diagnostic examinations have been carried out at the Laboratory of the Sheffield University. The cost of the latter examination is met by this Council.

Besides the Laboratory Service at Wakefield there is an emergency Laboratory Service in various parts of the country, which can be utilised in case of national emergency.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS were made by the County Laboratory on 1,485 specimens during 1945. They were as follows:—

Swabs for B. Diphtheria .....	.....	.....	.....	1,452
Hairs, etc., for Ringworm parasite .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sputa for tubercle bacilli.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Urine & Faeces for T.A.B. &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	8
Milks for tubercle bacilli.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Milks for bacterial content .....	.....	.....	.....	6
Urines for pregnancy test .....	.....	.....	.....	3
Miscellaneous specimens.....	.....	.....	.....	5
				<hr/> 1,485

AMBULANCE FACILITIES. This Council possesses two motor ambulances for use at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

In the event of their ambulance being out of commission, this Council have an arrangement with Sheffield Corporation for the use of their fleet attached to Lodge Moor Isolation Hospital at a charge of 2s. 6d. per mile for the mileage covered out and home.

Ambulance facilities for cases of sickness are provided by the Sheffield Central Ambulance Services for all contributors to the 1d. in the £ scheme of the Sheffield Joint Hospitals and for all necessitous poor and old age pensioners. The Sheffield Central Ambulance Services are available for non-contributors in the district for any case of sickness as the result of the District Council making an annual contribution to the Service. All street and road accidents are dealt with by the Police.

CLINICS. In the area there are nine Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. They are at Ecclesfield, Chapeltown, Grenoside, High Green, Tankersley, Oughtibridge, Stannington, Loxley and Worrall. The Clinic at Stocksbridge is available for those resident in that part of the parish of Bradfield nearest to Stocksbridge.

HALLAMSHIRE MATERNITY HOME. The County Council have a Maternity Home at Chapeltown, which was opened in 1940. This most modern and up-to-date hospital, magnificently equipped, has 22 beds for the reception of cases from the administrative County. Arrangements can be made for the admission of private cases.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held at Chapeltown, High Green and Ecclesfield.

Venereal Disease Clinics.—There are 5 Special Treatment Centres for Venereal Disease, particulars of which are given below.

Address.	Days and Hours of Attendance.	
	Men	Women and Children
Barnsley (Queen's Road)	Mon., 6-8 p.m. Thurs., 6—8-30 p.m.	Mon., 2-30—4-30 p.m. Thurs., 2-30—6 p.m.
Rotherham (No. 12, Frederick St.)	Tues., 9-30 a.m.— 12-30 p.m., and 5-30—8 p.m. Fri., 9-30 a.m.— 12-30 p.m.	Tuesday, 2—5 p.m. Thurs., 2—5 p.m. Fri., 5-30—8 p.m. Sat., 9-30 a.m.— 12-30 p.m.
Sheffield (Jessop. Hosp. for Women)	— — —	Tues., 4—6 p.m. Thurs., 4—6 p.m. Sat., 11 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.
Royal Hospital	Tuesday, 6 p.m. Thurs., 6 p.m.	Thurs., 11 a.m. Fri., 6 p.m.
Royal Infirmary	Tues., 5—7 p.m. Wed., 5—8 p.m. Fri., 6—8 p.m.	Tues., 2—4 p.m. — —

Tuberculosis.—The greater part of the District is served by the Dispensary at Wadsley Bridge. For those patients in that part of Bradfield nearest to Stocksbridge, the dispensary there is available, while the Barnsley Dispensary is available for patients from the Tankersley district.

Mortuary.—The public mortuary and post-mortem room at Grenoside belonging to the District Council is available for the whole area.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLY.

The rainfall for the year recorded at the Sewage Works, Ecclesfield (172 feet above ordnance datum) was 26.78 inches. This figure is well below that for 1944 (32.18 inches) and is below the average for the past nineteen years (29.20). The driest month was November (0.21 inches) and the wettest was October, (4.89 inches).

There are 8,812 houses in the district. Of these, 8,361 obtain a main water supply from one or other of the following water undertakings :—

1. Sheffield Corporation Waterworks.
2. Wortley Council Hallbroom and Bradfield supplies.
3. Wortley Estate Waterworks.
4. Dearne Valley Water Board.
5. Barnsley Corporation Waterworks.
6. Whitley Private Supply.

With the exception of 12 houses, which are supplied by standpipes, all those on a main supply have water laid onto the sink.

The Sheffield, Barnsley and Wortley supplies are from impounding reservoirs. The water from each of these undertakings is soft and has acid characteristics. Precautions are taken at the waterworks to neutralise these plumbo-solvent tendencies, and no cases of metallic poisoning due to water supplies have been reported. The Dearne Valley supply is from a deep well and has no acid characteristics.

This Council's own water undertaking at Hallbroom, which supplies a large proportion of the houses in the Bradfield Parish, is served by moorland springs, supplemented as required by water from a deep well.

The characteristics of this supply vary according to the relative mixture of spring and borehole water. A further borehole has been sunk at Hallbroom with satisfactory results. The erection of the pump house was completed during the year. When operative, this additional borehole should solve the problem of maintaining a constant supply when mechanical breakdowns occur.

The Bradfield tank is supplied by springs from a protected gathering ground. The Whitley Private Supply is also derived from impounded spring water. All these supplies are adequate and satisfactory, both chemically and bacteriologically.

The Sheffield Corporation supply was extended during the year to supply a further eleven cottages at Grenoside. The remaining 450 isolated farms and cottages obtain their water supplies from private wells and springs. A number of these supplies are unsatisfactory, either from a quantity or quality point of view. Where the quality has been in doubt notices have been posted, warning users to boil the water before using for drinking purposes. The problems of improving unsatisfactory existing supplies, or obtaining alternative ones are being dealt with. A fair percentage of these private supplies are piped into the houses. The largest group of houses without a main water supply does not exceed eleven, and it has so far been considered an uneconomical proposition to extend mains to serve such properties.

The total number of houses receiving a piped water supply, either from main or private supplies is equivalent to approximately 99% of the total houses in the district.

In view of the nature of the district, the general water supply situation can be considered to be rather more than satisfactory.

During the year, five samples were examined bacteriologically and chemically by the Public Analyst. Four of the samples were satisfactory and the fifth unsatisfactory. Improvements were carried out to this latter supply, which is now satisfactory.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Approximately 86% of the total houses in the district are connected to public or private sewers. The sewage for the remaining 1,261 houses is dealt with by private arrangements such as cesspools, septic tanks with filters and land drainage. Where conservancy is still operated, all premises with the exception of 115 outlying and scattered houses are publicly scavenged.

The largest groups of houses not connected to sewers are at Bradfield (50 houses), Dungworth (45 houses) and Howbrook (25 houses). No schemes are in preparation as yet for the sewerage of these areas.

The sewage from Stannington, Oughtibridge and Worral discharges into the Sheffield Corporation Sewage System and is dealt with at their sewage disposal works. Rotherham Corporation deal similarly with the sewage from that part of

Thorpe Hesley lying within this district. The sewage from the remainder of the district is dealt with at the Council's works at Ecclesfield, Tankersley, Wharncliffe Side and Whitley and by the private works of the Wortley Estate at Wortley. The Ecclesfield works which deal with the sewage from High Green, Chapeltown, Grenoside and Ecclesfield are overloaded and arrangements are proposed for this sewage to be dealt with by Sheffield Corporation.

During the year, 2 W.C's were provided to replace 2 privies used by the occupiers of dwelling houses; 1 privy at Grenoside Reading Room was replaced by 2 W.C's; 4 additional W.C's were provided and 2 ashpits were replaced by 3 ashes bins. Owing to the shortage of labour and materials and the high price of conversions, urgent cases only are being dealt with at present.

The following table, giving details of houses, water closets, privies, etc., in the district at the year end has been readjusted slightly to fit in with other records in the department.

Locality	Houses	Water Closets	Privies	Pail Closets	Ash Pits	Ash Bins
Ecclesfield	1518	1252	58	1	140	1253
Chapeltown & High Green ..	2749	2330	101	..	196	2286
Grenoside	759	542	126	..	156	510
Thorpe	160	69	43	..	42	44
TOTAL ECCLESFIELD PARISH	5186	4193	328	1	534	4093
Wadsley	44	26	2	..	6	40
Worrall	276	216	32	..	37	210
Oughtibridge	818	656	49	2	114	573
Wharncliffe Side ..	232	169	37	..	58	141
Loxley	309	192	88	..	93	178
Stannington	896	594	171	7	173	584
Bradfield	107	10	66	4	59	10
Hollow Meadows ..	44	24	13	4	16	10
Midhope	41	3	22	14	26	1
Rest of Bradfield ..	115	23	68	29	82	..
TOTAL BRADFIELD PARISH ..	2882	1913	548	60	664	1747
TANKERSLEY PARISH ..	559	491	74	5	98	420
WORTLEY PARISH ..	185	107	101	1	89	70
GRAND TOTALS ..	8812	6704	1051	67	1385	6330

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The whole of the district, with the exception of 115 outlying farms and cottages in the Bradfield Parish referred to in the previous table as "Rest of Bradfield," is publicly scavenged by direct labour, mechanical transport being utilised throughout. Six petrol driven vehicles are used, one of these together with the driver being hired for scavenging the Tankersley and Wortley parishes. The remaining five vehicles are owned by the Council and the total staff employed, excluding the hired driver, consists of 18 loaders, 5 drivers, 2 tip controllers and 2 paper balers.

The provision of three new vehicles to replace those marked * below is now a matter of urgency. Details of the Council's vehicles are as follows:—

Make of Lorry.	Capacity.	Year of Manufacture.	District in which operated.
* Fordson	2 tonner.	1932	Chapelton & High Green.
* Fordson	2 tonner.	1937	Ecclesfield, Grenoside and Thorpe Hesley.
* Fordson	2 tonner.	1937	Stannington & Loxley (part).
Fordson	1½ tonner.	1937	Chapelton & High Green.
Dennis	4—5 tonner.	1943	Westnall Ward, Bradfield, Loxley (part) and Midhope.

Refuse is disposed of entirely by tipping on sites at Ecclesfield, Cowley, Westwood, Tankersley, Wortley and Worrall. The Westwood and Worrall tips are on land owned by the Council, the remaining sites being leased for the purpose. Tipping generally is carried out on lines recommended by the Ministry of Health and no complaints of nuisance or rat infestation have been received in connection with them.

As we have no convenient facilities for weighing the refuse collected a rough estimate only can be given. The estimated weight collected for the year ended 31st March, 1946, was 10,800 tons at a cost of £7,269/5/10 representing an approximate weight of 1.11 tons at an approximate cost of 16/6d. per household per annum. The cost in 1944 was £8,293/3/9 but the difference is accounted for by the purchase of a new lorry in 1944 at a cost of £1,036. Very few complaints were received from householders regarding refuse removal and the service can be considered to have been satisfactorily maintained.

SALVAGE OF WASTE.

A total weight of $133\frac{1}{2}$ tons of waste material valued at £860 was salvaged by the Council during the year, and an additional 114 tons of paper was salvaged by private enterprise in the district.

The collections by the Council represent a weight of 34 lbs. and a value of $1/11\frac{1}{2}$ per household per annum.

Articles salvaged included paper (3 grades), ferreous and non-ferreous metals, rags, bones, bottles, jars and twine. The salvage of light scrap and rubber has now been discontinued.

The salvaged articles found a ready market at prices which made their collection a favourable financial proposition. The following table compares the salvage effort of 1945 with that of 1944.

Commodity.	Salvage Statistics, 1945.						Salvage Statistics, 1944.					
	Weight.			Value.			Weight.			Value.		
	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Paper (Council Collection)	107	18	2	694	16	1	111	12	3	714	2	11
Paper (Private Collection)	114	5	—	—	—	—	79	15	—	—	—	—
Scrap (Ferrous)	8	19	—	23	4	—	12	7	4	33	15	—
Scrap (Non-Ferrous).....	—	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$	9	12	2	—	9	$—\frac{1}{4}$	11	12	5
Scrap (Light Tins)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	—
Bones.....	6	18	1	35	12	$6\frac{1}{2}$	10	12	$—\frac{1}{2}$	54	11	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Rags	8	18	—	94	3	6	10	19	$3\frac{1}{4}$	131	5	6
Bottles & Jars	—	7	—	2	1	—	—	14	2	4	8	7
Rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	1	9	3	2
Twine.....	—	1	2	—	7	6	—	1	—	—	5	—
TOTALS	247	15	$—\frac{1}{2}$	859	16	$9\frac{1}{2}$	232	13	2	958	18	$11\frac{1}{2}$

The total weight and value of salvage collected in the district during the whole campaign up to the year end is as follows:—

COMMODITY	WEIGHT COLLECTED			VALUE TO COUNCIL		
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qts.	£	s.	d.
Paper (Council Collection)	899	11	2½	4910	14	7
Paper (Collected Privately— Disposed of by Council)	14	2	2	—	—	—
Paper (Collected Privately— Disposed of Privately)	466	—	—	—	—	—
Scrap (Ferrous)	148	7	—	352	12	2½
Scrap (Non-Ferrous).....	3	5	3½	100	19	5
Scrap (Baled and Unbaled Light Tins)	106	5	1	—	—	—
Bones	54	16	1¾	229	19	4½
Rags	53	15	—½	608	17	5½
Bottles, Jars, Cullet	11	3	3	63	2	—
Rubber	9	13	1	24	3	2
Twine	—	4	3	1	3	9
TOTALS	1747	5	2¼	6291	11	11½

No special salvage drive was held during the year, but meetings of Salvage Officers from Yorkshire Local Authorities were held in order to formulate plans for intensifying a campaign in the light of post-war requirements.

Extracts from the summaries of salvage returns made by local authorities in Yorkshire up to the year ended 31st October, 1945, provide a reasonably accurate comparison between the salvage effort of this authority and the average effort of the combined rural districts in the County. The extracts are self-explanatory and are as follows:—

Local Authority	Value of Salvage in £'s per 1,000 Population							Annual Average Over Whole Period	
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Total		
Wortley R.D.	17.3	29.9	47.7	46.4	38.5	28.8	208.6	34.8	
Average of Combined York- shire Rural Districts	11.3	23.6	49.4	41.1	33.2	20.6	179.2	29.9	

As the above figures indicate, the general salvage effort throughout the County and even the whole country, has shown a gradual decline since the end of 1942. The need for salvaging paper, bones and kitchen waste in particular, was never more urgent than it is at present. The end of hostilities marked the beginning of increased public apathy towards a campaign which, if adequately supported, could with little public effort provide industry with raw materials which are now being imported in large quantities from abroad.

NUISANCES.

During the year, 1,477 visits were made for the detection and abatement of nuisances and the supervision of work in progress. The number of nuisances dealt with including 26 in hand at the end of 1944 was 197. 152 informal and 2 statutory notices were served of which 143 and 2 respectively were complied with. Seventeen nuisances were abated without notice, and the 26 outstanding from 1944 were also dealt with, leaving 9 outstanding at the year end.

The 171 nuisances reported during the year comprised

51 choked and defective drains.

43 choked and defective water closets.

36 defective roofs, spouting, etc.

7 defective floors.

18 defective ashes bins.

6 defective privies.

2 accumulations.

8 nuisances arising from the keeping of animals and other nuisances.

VERMINOUS HOUSES.

During the year, 145 visits were made to 65 houses in the district for the purpose of detecting and dealing with bed bugs and cockroach infestations. Further details of these visits are given in the table set out hereunder.

WARD	No. of Visits	Houses Inspected	Houses found Verminous		Treatment		Insecticides left
			Bugs	Cock-roaches	Houses Sprayed	Houses Stoved	
Chapelton	60	28	17	1	6	7	7
High Green	32	12	2	4	5	..	1
Ecclesfield	20	9	4	2	3	..	3
Grenoside	15	8	..	1	..	..	1
Tankersley	6	3	1	1	1	..	1
Westnall	5	2	..	1	..	..	1
Stannington	7	3	1	..	1	..	..
TOTALS	145	65	25	10	16	7	14

Two new synthetic organic insecticides were made available for use by local authorities during the year. I refer to Dichlor Diphenyl Trichlorethane, referred to as D.D.T., manufactured by the Swiss firm of Geigy Ltd., and Benzene Hexachloride dust DO34 referred to as Gammexane and manufactured by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

Both these insecticides are particularly useful in that they remain toxic for long periods. They have no immediate "knock down" effect such as one gets with pyrethrum and are not repellents but the manufacturers claim that contact with the compounds means ultimate death to the usual household insect pest.

Limited quantities of Gammexane were made available to local authorities shortly before D.D.T. and experiments were carried out with it in this district against both cockroaches and bed bugs. This insecticide is marketed in the form of a very fine dust and has a pronounced earthy smell. A special rotary blower was purchased to disseminate the powder and it was found to be particularly useful against cockroaches when treatment under floors was required. Unfortunately owing to the shortage of floor timber it has become necessary to discontinue for the time being the practice of opening up wooden floors and alternative methods are still being tried out. The rotary blower was also used with Gammexane against bed bugs, the walls and ceilings of infested rooms being covered with a thin film of the dust. From the results of treatments carried out it would appear that Gammexane is very useful as an insecticide against cockroaches but it has not given the anticipated results against bed bugs.

D.D.T. became available towards the end of the year and is now obtainable in either powder or liquid form. Most insecticide manufacturers incorporate it in their proprietary insecticides and its possible uses are still the subject of scientific research. Like Gammexane, D.D.T. powder usually contains about 5% of the toxic ingredient but it has a decided advantage over Gammexane in that its slight smell is pleasant. It is available in liquid form dissolved in kerosene or it may be mixed into an emulsion with water. It is also being incorporated in distempers and paints and it is probable that the treatment of premises by means of D.D.T. vapour will soon be practicable. The uses of D.D.T. alone and D.D.T. with pyrethrum in a kerosene solution have given most gratifying results and it is anticipated that no difficulty will be experienced in the future control of infestations of bed bugs, cockroaches or other household pests. In spite of the bright outlook in this field of public health work it should not be forgotten that prevention is better than cure and that the exercise of cleanliness including the judicious use of soap and water will go a long way towards minimising the necessity for the use of D.D.T. and other insecticides.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919— INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.

250 visits have been made during the year to premises in the district infested, or suspected to be infested with rats and/or mice. Routine treatments are now carried out at approximately six-monthly intervals at the Ecclesfield and Tankersley sewage works, and the salvage hut at Mortomley receives regular attention. No infestation had been reported on refuse tips up to the end of the year under review, but small infestations have occurred since.

A trial baiting of the Grenoside sewers was carried out at the beginning of August. Baits were placed in twelve manholes, but takes were recorded in one area only. Further manholes were baited in the vicinity, and poisoning was carried out successfully. It is proposed to complete the test baiting of sewers throughout the district during next year.

Disinfestation was carried out according to the recommendations made by the Ministry of Food, poison baiting being the principle method adopted. Three reports concerning the period under review were sent to the Ministry of Food, giving details of treatment at one reservoir, three major and thirty-three minor infestations. By the end of the year the reservoir and major infestations had been reduced to minor cases.

A charge, based on the actual cost of the operation, is now made for treatment of private premises by this Council. The usual charge for a dwelling house is 2/6d.

The Planning and Advisory Committee for "workable area 21" on which this Council is represented, met on five occasions during the year. The meetings provided useful opportunities for discussing relevant problems.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK. During the year, 1,050 inspections were made of the 368 cowsheds and dairies in the district. Conditions were found to be generally satisfactory. Fortyfive notices were served on cow-keepers to cleanse and limewash the premises and all complied with the terms of their respective notices.

The following are details of the classification of dairy premises and milk purveyors in the district.

228	Registered Cow-keepers.
52	Producer Wholesalers.
204	Producer Retailers.
27	Retailers only.

One licence for the production of Tuberculin Tested Milk and 14 for Accredited Milk issued by the County Council under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders 1936 and 1938, are in force in the district. Three supplementary licences to sell pasteurised milk and one to sell Tuberculin Tested milk were received by the District Council during the year. A plant for bottling pasteurised milk which is neither produced nor pasteurised on the premises is in operation in the district. The prescribed tests for pasteurised milk were altered at the year end, the plate count test being replaced by the phosphatase and methylene blue tests. There are no pasteurising plants in this district. During the year thirty samples were taken by the West Riding County Council Sampling Officers. Of these, two samples of pasteurised milk were from school milk supplies. One was satisfactory and the other unsatisfactory. Of the remaining twenty-eight from accredited and tuberculin tested herds, a further two were unsatisfactory. Two samples were taken by the Council's Officers, both of which satisfied the methylene blue test. Shortage of labour is the predominant explanation given by the producers as the cause of unsatisfactory samples.

There were no outbreaks of infectious disease due to consumption of milk during the year.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The only slaughtering in the district is for the feeder's own personal use under the provisions of Food Circular F.I.G. 107. Unless the feeder intends selling a portion of the carcase to the butchers' pool for retail distribution, such slaughterings do not come within the scope of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, but in the interests of public health, feeders are asked to notify all slaughterings so that they can be advised as to the fitness for food of the carcasses and organs. This inspection involves a considerable amount of work, but the advice is generally appreciated.

The carcasses of 148 pigs were inspected during the year.

Requests for inspection of various other foods were received, the items found to be unfit for human consumption being:

15½ lbs. bacon.

16 tins of cooked meat (29 lbs).

15 tins of fish including pilchards, mackerel, salmon, crawfish, herrings, sardines.

15 tins of peas or beans.

52 lbs. of jam or marmalade.

50 tins of milk.

1 tin of soup.

2 tins of beetroot.

18½ lbs. of cheese.

6 lbs. of butter.

2⅔ cwts. fish.

3 bottles of sauce.

25 lbs. of sausage.

2 jars of meat paste.

It is necessary that certain food products, e.g. bacon and cheese, be returned to the wholesaler if found unfit, so that they can be salvaged. In such cases, where the food is not disposed of in this district, a condemnation certificate is issued by the local authority for the area where disposal is carried out. Such items of food examined in this district but not disposed of here are not included in the above list.

HOUSING.

Three dwellings were erected by private enterprise during the year, two at Worrall, and one at Grenoside. A further three houses were provided by the division of three houses into six dwellings. A review of housing statistics has been completed during the year and the total number of houses at the year end was 8,812.

Since 1930, 2,124 houses have been built by private enterprise, and the total number of houses built by the Council is 1,334. The distribution of the houses referred to in the previous paragraph is as follows:—

ECCLESFIELD PARISH:				By Council.	By Private Enterprise.
Ecclesfield.....	.....	.....	.....	298	413
Chapelton	.....	.....	.....	220	392
High Green	.....	.....	.....	333	
Grenoside.....	.....	.....	.....	63	313
Thorpe Hesley	.....	.....	.....	—	6
BRADFIELD PARISH:					
Oughtibridge	.....	.....	.....	154	158
Worrall	.....	.....	.....	18	144
Stannington	.....	.....	.....	84	381
Loxley	.....	.....	.....	50	57
Dungworth	.....	.....	.....	8	4
Middlewood	.....	.....	.....	—	74
Wadsley	.....	.....	.....	—	5
Wharncliffe Side.....	.....	.....	.....	—	70
Other parts of the Parish	.....	.....	.....	—	38
TANKERSLEY PARISH				106	58
WORTLEY PARISH				—	11
TOTALS				1334	2124

Licences in respect of 9 houses were renewed by the Ministry of Health during the year. These houses, 8 of which were the subject of Demolition or Compulsory Purchase Orders, are for the use of families rendered homeless by enemy action. They have been repaired sufficiently for them to be used as temporary shelters.

With the increase in building work following the Japanese surrender, labour and materials have become very scarce, but no difficulty has been experienced in the carrying out of essential works of repair and maintenance to houses in the district. Fortunately a few small contractors have been available to deal with this class of work.

POST WAR HOUSING. No dwelling houses of either permanent or temporary type had been erected by the Council at the year end.

Building sites at Chapeltown (67 acres), Grenoside (6.6 acres), Tankersley (3.07 acres) and Wharncliffe Side (14.8 acres) were obtained during the year, either by compulsory purchase or by private sale, to supplement those already owned by the Council.

The preliminary structural survey of houses in the district, carried out with a view to formulating a long term programme under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, was completed by the end of the year.

The following table gives details of the result of this Survey.

District.	Total Houses.	No. for Clearance.	No. for Major Repairs.	No. for Minor or no Repairs.
Chapeltown and High Green	2749	142	258	2349
Grenoside	759	54	85	620
Thorpe Hesley.....	160	28	22	110
Ecclesfield	1518	74	58	1386
Tankersley	559	38	44	477
Wortley.....	185	5	43	137
Bradfield Parish	2882	67	141	2674
Totals	8812	408	651	7753

Arrangements for the carrying out of the overcrowding part of the Survey are well advanced and it is proposed to deal with this matter early in 1946. The final statistics should be available towards the end of next year.

BUILDING BYELAWS. During the year, 131 plans were passed. Of this number, 24 were of greenhouses, 23 of garages, 19 for a total of 786 dwellings (this figure includes 642 houses and 44 flats for Sheffield Corporation), 15 of extensions or additions to works, 15 of alterations or extensions to existing buildings, 5 of garden tool sheds, 5 of coal stores, 4 of roads and sewers, 3 of amended details of houses, 1 of a school washing room, 1 of a shop, 1 of an agricultural building, 1 of a sports pavilion, 8 of porches, 1 of a dairy, 1 of a petrol pump, 2 of drainage, 1 of a fowl house and 1 of a farm house.

SHOPS ACT, 1930—Thirty inspections were made under the above Act during the year. There are 103 shops on the register and all have suitable sanitary accommodation. No unsatisfactory conditions were found.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS—The number of moveable dwellings in the district is now 137. With very few exceptions these dwellings are occupied at week-ends and during holiday periods. Some of them are occupied by persons working on local outcrop sites, and will be removed when this work ceases.

Three applications for licences, involving 3 dwellings, were received during the year. Licences were granted in respect of 2 dwellings.

Five dwellings were removed from the district during the period under review.



